

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XV

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23rd, 1917

No. 21

Lady and Gentlemen Voters of the Didsbury Constituency:

I am the Liberal Candidate and I beg respectfully to ask you for your support.

Yours sincerely,

H. B. ATKINS

A Public Meeting

will be held in the

OPERA HOUSE

on Friday, May 25th,

at 8.30 p. m.,

in the interests of the Liberal Party

SPEAKERS:

Hon. Duncan Marshall,
Minister of Agriculture, and

H. B. ATKINS, Liberal Candidate
for the Didsbury Constituency, will
address the meeting.

EVERYBODY WELCOME

Association Auction Sale

92 PUREBRED BULLS

55 Shorthorns 15 Aberdeen Angus 22 Herefords

Lacombe, May 30th, 1917

Bulls are judged at 10 a.m., sale commences at 1.30 p.m.

Reduced passenger rates good May 29th and 30th and to return May 31st, from C. P. R. stations between Calgary and Edmonton, Hardisty on the Wetaskiwin branch and Major on the Lacombe branch.

Freight paid on Bulls for nominal fee to purchaser's nearest station.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

The Alberta Cattle Breeders' Asso.

WM. SHARPE, Lacombe, President.
E. L. RICHARDSON, Calgary, Secretary.

N. A. COOK, Butcher

From now on we will be receiving

Fresh Fish Every Thursday

VARIETIES OF HALIBUT, SALMON,
COD, WHITE FISH, Etc.

We also carry a complete line of the following

- - Smoked Meats - -

HAMS, BACON, PEAM BAX, COTTAGE ROLL
AND BONELESS SHOULDERS

Lard and Compound, all sizes at special prices

We might state for the benefit of our patrons that we have Mutton and Veal for the latter part of the week.

Special prices made to parties on large orders

WE WANT YOUR EGGS AND BUTTER

Highest Cash Market Prices Paid

LEUSZLER BLOCK, Telephone 127

Liberal and Conservative Conventions.

The Liberals of the Didsbury constituency held their convention for the purpose of bringing out a candidate for the forthcoming election for the provincial legislature on Friday afternoon and evening last, about 65 delegates being present.

Five nominees were put up but two withdrew their names, leaving three in the field. On the final vote Mr. H. B. Atkins, the well known Didsbury implement dealer and old-timer, received the nomination.

The delegates from the eastern part of the constituency had some difficulty in getting over on account of the bad roads, and it was very late before they arrived in town.

The Conservatives held an open convention at Calgary on Monday evening it being considered that representatives from all parts of the constituency could reach that city by rail easier than by driving across country. The big attendance seemed to bear this out. Acme sent a very big delegation for which they hired a special train. Drumheller, Swallow, Three Hills and Didsbury also sending fairly large delegations.

The nominees were Norman Clarke, Didsbury; Mr. Moyer, Drumheller; L. Tolton, Acme.

Mr. G. B. Sexsmith was asked to accept the nomination but declined.

Messrs. Clarke and Tolton were the only two men whose names were brought before the convention but the Acme delegation succeeded in securing the nomination for their man, L. Tolton.

It has been rumoured that this gentleman was an opponent of prohibition, but it is just to him it should be stated that he absolutely denied, on the platform, having taken any part of the fight as he was away up in the Peace River country at the time the plebescite was taken, and he also stated that he was in favor of prohibition.

Well known speakers in the province addressed both conventions.

AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. J. V. Berscht and youngest son left on a visit to relatives in Ontario last week.

About fifteen delegates from Didsbury attended the Conservative convention in Calgary on Monday evening.

The pupils of Zella school succeeded in raising \$20 for the Belgian Relief Fund lately. Congratulations on their success.

A thimble tea will be held at the residence of Mrs. J. H. Hehn on Wednesday afternoon next from 3 o'clock to 5 o'clock. All the ladies are cordially invited.

A mistake was made in our birth announcements a short time ago when we announced that Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Hendry had been presented a daughter. This should have read Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Hendry.

Mrs. Kendrick wishes to announce that she will receive on Wednesday, May 30th, from four to six. Mrs. Halligan will receive with her. Mrs. Kendrick will also be at home on the fourth Wednesday of each month.

The Red Cross Society will again start their weekly Friday afternoon teas this week in the Boy Scout rooms for a short time. Mrs. H. E. Osmond, Mrs. W. H. Stark and Mrs. D. Geiger will have charge this week.

A serious accident was narrowly averted on Monday when a team belonging to Mr. N. M. Good ran away on Railway Ave. There were two little girls in the buggy but both jumped out and were uninjured. The buggy was pretty well smashed up.

The Mc Claine-Wrigglesworth Co. have had their books taken from their coal office on two occasions recently. This has evidently been the work of some children, as the books are of no value to anyone but the firm, and if any parents find these books in the hands of their children they are requested to have them returned.

Dr. Clarke had the misfortune to lose his satchel of surgical instruments when crossing the Dog Pound creek on the blind line a few days ago. The bridge which was washed out last year has never been replaced and the water being high it is supposed that the satchel was lifted out of the buggy by the water and lost.

Neapolis Doings

Mrs. P. H. Lantz spent a few days at the home of George Lantz last week.

Mr. Ed. Liesner and Mr. P. G. Johnston were delegates at the Liberal Convention in Didsbury for Neapolis and Berlin.

There will be no church at Neapolis and Berlin on June 3rd as the Rev. Mr. Armstrong is going to the Conference.

Weather conditions have been against the farming progress. But in spite of this a number are getting pretty well through.

It is absolutely necessary that every body utilize every acre of land available to meet the demands of hunger that is threatening the world.

NOTICE

In the matter of the Town Act and amending Acts and in the matter of a By-law to close part of Alberta Street within the Town of Didsbury.

TAKE NOTICE that on the 18th day of June, A.D. 1917, the Council of the Town of Didsbury intend to pass the following By-law, the enacting words of which are as follows:

"THAT the most westerly 46 feet throughout of Alberta Street as shown in a plan of the Town of Didsbury, of record in the Land Titles office for the South Alberta Land Registration District as Plan 4793 'I' be closed to the general public.

THAT the portion taken from the said Alberta street become appurtenant to the Lots in Block 'I' according to said Plan 4793 'I' and Plan 2678 'H'.

THAT the title to the said portion of Alberta street above mentioned be made out in the name of the Town of Didsbury until such time as the owners of the Lots in Block 'I' aforesaid make application for the title from the Town of Didsbury and pay the necessary expenses incidental thereto.

Dated at Didsbury, in the Province of Alberta, this 15th day of May, 1917.

EARL E. FREEMAN,

Solicitor for the town of Didsbury, as instructed in this behalf.

To Melancthon Shantz, Didsbury, Alberta, as to Lots 6 and 7 in Block 'J', Plan 2678 'H'.

To Solomon S. Gole, Bridgeport, Ontario as to Lots 8 to 14, inclusive, in Block 'J', Plan 2678 'H'.

To Jonathan R. Good, Didsbury, Alberta, as to Lot 5, Block 'J', Plan 2678 'H'.

To Town of Didsbury as to Lots 1, 2 and 3, Block 'J', Plan 2678 'H'.

To Manasseh Weber, Didsbury, Alberta, occupier of Lots 8 to 14, inclusive, Block 'J', Plan 2678 'H'.

To J. W. Carlyle, Calgary, Alberta, occupier of Lots 4 to 5, Block 'J', Plan 2678 'H'.

To Jonathan R. Good, Didsbury, Alta. Benjamin Good, Didsbury, Alberta. Henry E. Weber, Didsbury, Alberta. And Dilman G. Moyer, Alsask, Sask. as to Lot 4 Block 'J', Plan 2678 'H'.

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged... \$2,673.65
Town collections, P. R. Reed 50.50
\$2,730.15

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged... \$ 497.45

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged... \$ 410.25
Mr. J. V. Berscht... 5.00
\$415.25

BUSINESS LOCALS

5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

THE OLD RELIABLE Dr. Mecklenburg, graduate optician. 32 years experience, 12 years in Alberta. Will personally be at Carstairs on Monday, May 28th; Didsbury, Tuesday, May 29th; Olds, Wednesday, May 30th.

WANTED—At once 10 Grade Red and White cows, to freshen soon. A few earloads of No. 1 Timothy baled hay. Apply to A. R. Kendrick, Box 369, Didsbury. Phone 24.

NOTICE—As my cabbage plants were destroyed by hail I will not have any for sale this year. Mrs. W. F. Sick.

FOR SALE—Sow with seven pigs. Apply L. J. Wrigglesworth, Phone 72, Didsbury.

WANTED—Eggs. We will pay the highest cash price. A. A. Perrin, egg dealer, Didsbury.

LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

THE UNION BANK OF CANADA is prepared to make loans to good farmers on reasonable terms, to purchase cattle for feeding or breeding purposes.

It is in the best interests of farmers to increase their herds.

Consult the Local Manager for particulars.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

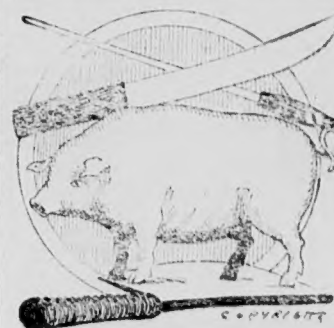
Paid Up Capital: \$5,000,000.00
Total Assets Exceed: \$109,000,000.00

The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager

Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.



N. WEICKER

DEALER IN

Live Stock and Fresh Beef

HIDES AND FURS A SPECIALTY

Didsbury, -o- Alberta

W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

Phone 140

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.



EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
IS ISSUING a new policy contract which will give your beneficiary a guaranteed monthly income for life. Write for pamphlet.
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

AMERICAN JOURNAL PRAISES THE VALOR OF OUR CANADIAN TROOPS

GREAT ADMIRATION FOR RARE COURAGE SHOWN

Canada's Sons Have Won for Liberty More Than Added Territory, but a Victory Which Answers German Idea That The World Can Be Reconstructed by Material Force

In a lengthy editorial under the caption "Well done, Canada," the New York Tribune says:

"Every American will feel a thrill of admiration and a touch of honest envy at the achievements of the Canadian troops about Arras on Easter Sunday and the following day."

"The glory of the Canadian fight at the Ypres salient has been too little appreciated on our side of the northern frontier. Rarely in history have troops, volunteer troops, suddenly exposed to a flank attack through no fault of their own, but by the collapse of their neighbors, had to bear a more terrific blow than that which followed the first gas attack. Yet in the midst of confusion, assailed by the appalling poison of German making, the Canadian volunteers stood and died as the British regulars had stood and died in the greater battle of Ypres of 1914."

"And now the Canadians have swept up the famous Vimy ridge, which halted the French veterans of 1914 and proved too great an obstacle for the genius of the greatest offensive fighter France has yet produced in the war. After long months of waiting the Canadians have had their hour. They have had a chance to avenge their comrades, crushed by German brutes in Flanders; they have had an opportunity to write the name of Canada on the war map of Europe and their imprint will be remembered—in Germany quite as much as in America."

"We shall know later at what price this achievement was accomplished, but no price will be too high and for Canada this day of victory will have a lasting value. For Canada, too, its value will be as than for the British Empire."

"Nearly three-quarters of a million of Canadian and Australian troops have responded to the call of the British Empire, more than half of them wearing the Canadian Maple Leaf. German plotting, German scheming, the wise plans of the professors on paper and of the German soldiers on the map, have been an-

it is possible to speak to Germans now."

"Americans will feel a certain envy in the thought that Canada has outdistanced us in reaching the battle-line, which is the frontier of our common civilization. We shall take what comfort we may from the knowledge that among the Canadian forces are a considerable contingent of citizens of the United States, an unofficial vanguard, we shall trust, of that American army which is in due course to take its place along the French front. They are serving in worthy company."

"No praise of Canadian achievement can be exclusive. From the plain and from the mountains, from the cities and the prairies Canada has poured out her thousands, and her hundreds of thousands; she has sent across the ocean an army greater than Napoleon ever commanded on any battlefield; her volunteer regiments have shown that same stubborn and tenacious quality which is the glory of the British army."

"Canada's sons have won for liberty not merely a few square miles of French territory, but a victory which makes answer to the German idea that the world can be reconstructed without regard to the spirit of man, merely by material force."

"Our entrance into the war should make a new bond between the Canadians and ourselves."

The Haughty Master Cecil

The waywardness of Master Cecil, a boy of six years, sometimes made it necessary for his mother to use her slipper. This usually resulted in a haughtiness of manner and expression for some hours after Master Cecil had been "attended to." One evening his father came home to discover palpable proof of the fact that Cecil had been having a private interview with his mother.

"Well, Cecil, what's the trouble now?" asked his father.

"Your wife has been licking me again Sir!" was the reply.

Addresses Civil Engineers

Analysis of the Railway Situation by Mr. W. F. Tye, C.E.

In a paper presented to the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, Mr. W. F. Tye, formerly Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific, gives a masterly analysis of the railway situation in this country. From his years of experience thinking and solving railway problems as one of the outstanding railway engineers in Canada, Mr. Tye has had not only the attitude of the engineer but that of the economist as well.

Amongst Mr. Tye's summarized conclusions are:

The National Transcontinental, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways are unable to earn their operating expenses and their fixed charges. Canada has built, and is operating, the first of these roads, and Canada and the various provinces have guaranteed the principal and interest of most of the bonds of the other two. As the roads are unable to earn their fixed charges, they must, of necessity, be paid by the country.

The failure of these roads is due to the duplication of lines by all the railways, encouraged and bonused by the government; to the excessive cost of the Grand Trunk Pacific and National Transcontinental Railways; to the failure of the Grand Trunk Pacific to provide itself with an adequate system of feeders in the West; and to the construction, by the Canadian Northern, of the long and unproductive stretches of road across British Columbia and Northern Ontario, without feeders, terminals, etc.

If these railways are to be maintained in two separate systems, it will cost at least \$400,000,000. It will be necessary to build five or six thousand miles of feeders in the West, and two or three thousand miles of feeders in the East, and terminals costing many millions.

A consolidation of the Grand Trunk, the Grand Trunk Pacific, Transcontinental and Canadian Northern Railways would give a well-balanced system. Such a combination would not require more than \$100,000,000 to put it in proper physical condition.

Including operating expenses and fixed charges, it costs the Canadian Pacific about \$70 to do \$100 worth of business, and it costs the Intercolonial and the other Canadian government roads from \$200 to \$220 to do \$100 worth of business.

Canada should follow the wise example set by Sir John Macdonald when dealing with the Canadian Pacific in 1879-80, and form a new private corporation with sufficient power and the necessary safeguards, to take over and consolidate the Grand Trunk, Grand Trunk Pacific, Transcontinental and Canadian Northern Railways, and develop another Canadian Pacific.

Such a combination would start with gross earnings of at least \$100,000,000 per annum, with a probable average increase of 8 per cent. per annum, and probable net earnings of from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 per annum, and a net revenue from fixed charges of about \$2,800,000. Its fixed charges at consolidation would be about \$35,000,000 and it would be under the necessity of spending, in the first five to seven years, at least \$100,000,000 to provide rolling stock, and to put its properties in good physical condition.

In order to control its policy and to share in its certain prosperity, Canada should have an interest in the new company. The Dominion government should furnish 40 per cent. of the stock, and appoint 40 per cent. of the directors, but take no part in the actual management. This would give all the advantage of government control without any of the manifest disadvantages of government management.

Arrange School Fairs

Agricultural Society at Moose Jaw Devises Excellent Plan

Arrangements for holding school fairs in the various municipalities adjacent to Moose Jaw and of eventually bringing the prize winners of the various schools to Moose Jaw for competition in a big central fair, are still being made and it looks as though the efforts of the Moose Jaw agricultural society in this respect will be crowned with success.

The idea in brief is to have as many schools as possible enter the competition, the pupils themselves to look after the raising of garden produce, roots, grasses, poultry, pigs and calves. The municipalities are being asked to help the idea along and with the aid of the trustees of the various schools it is thought that a number of successful local exhibitions will be held. After the competitions are over, it is the idea of the association to bring all the prize winners of the various schools to Moose Jaw and have them compete, one with the other for valuable prizes to be given by the agricultural society. Other help may also be asked for to make the event a success and as it means bringing quite a lot of children together with their parents and friends from the rural districts, it is altogether likely that Moose Jaw merchants will wish to be represented in the prize list.

Satan is the father of lies and matrimony is the mother of excuses.

Doctor Tells How to Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent. In One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

LONDON.—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weakness? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitude more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by

following the simple rules. There is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon Opto tablets. Drop one Bon Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start, and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: Another prominent Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent. in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations which should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." The Valma Drug Co., Store 6, Toronto, will fill your orders if your druggist cannot.

COLOSSAL FAILURE OF GERMAN DREAM OF WORLD DOMINATION

WAR OF CIVILIZATION WAGED AGAINST BARBARISM

Men of Many Nations Have Chosen To Die and Have Risked The Supreme Hazard Rather Than Permit the German Gospel of Ruthlessness to Prevail in the World

Thirty-two months have passed since the first German soldier crossed the Belgian frontier and by his crossing opened a breach in the wall of civilization through which wave after wave of barbarism has entered. We are nearly three years away from the moment when Germany elected to put into play all that vast machinery she had prepared over a generation, to employ all those colossal plans she had made to achieve that world power of which Bernhardi wrote and German leaders dreamed.

And now, after these months, how much of all the German ambitions has been realized? Belgium was struck down that Germany might get at once at the throat of France, and today German troops in France are retreating, while France remains unconquered and a million Germans lie buried between the Meuse and the Channel.

To overthrow Belgium German troops acting under orders performed their sordid task of ruthlessness in Louvain; they slaughtered children, outraged women, murdered old men; they turned the city into a shambles—and after thirty-two months the soul of Belgium remains unconquered and the sound of the Allied guns draws nearer to the ruins of Louvain.

To paralyze Russia, German spies and German agents corrupted Slav generals, sowed the Russian court with treason and enlisted Russian autocracy and royalty, and today Russia is in fact a renegade and the voice of the Russian people has repudiated the treason of Russian leadership.

To terrorize Britain Zepplins were sent over London and many innocent non-combatants were killed. Edith Cavell was executed, Captain Fryatt was murdered, submarine boats were launched to sweep Britain from the seas, and today 2,000,000 British troops are advancing in France, and wherever a German agent has endeavored to sow treason in a British colony Britain has reaped a crop of loyalty and devotion. Australia, Canada, South Africa are represented in the British battle line. The sons of the British empire have been commemorated by the blood of Britons and Colonials alike, shed in the same cause.

Great Britain, Italy, Rumania, the United States, each of the great neutrals, has in turn laid aside that neutrality which had become impossible; there has been a plebiscite of peoples, and the verdict of mankind is written: men of many nations have chosen to die, men of many races have risked the supreme hazard, rather than permit the German gospel, expressed utterly in the Belgian invasion, to prevail in the world.

There is no device known to materialistic civilization, to scientific and organized civilization, that the German has not employed. He has used the hospitality of other nations to plant treason within their borders; he has endeavored to turn one man against another in each neutral nation; by terrorism, by intrigue, by violence, he has sought to undermine the liberties or to subdue the spirit of mankind. In Europe as in America his spies and his agents have labored in darkness to turn nations against each other, he has offered to Italy provinces of France as he has offered Mexico states of our nation; he has corrupted, cheated, murdered, robbed.

And what has all this profited him? His terrorism has aroused the courage of those he sought to intimidate and his ruthlessness has armed the hands and the wills of those he sought to paralyze. His corruption, his intrigue, have but united those he sought to turn against each other; his brutality and his barbarism have aroused his opponents to a determination which broke the first rush of his

hosts at the Marne and the Yser and is now turning backward toward Germany itself the slowly weakening mass of his armies.

What a monstrous thing this German attack has been, and what a colossal failure! The world has not been conquered, no part of it; no people among all that have been attacked has abandoned the battle, however heavy the first blow. Europe has been sown with German dead, but the harvest has only been enemies. The German calculation included all but the spirit of man, but the spirit of man has proven the decisive factor. Mankind has willed that the German menace should not prevail, and we are seeing at last theebb tide of barbarism on the French fields.—New York Tribune.

What Happened in Kansas

There are, of course, differences in soil, but when people talk about making back-lot gardens this spring they might as well be reminded of something that happened to a Kansas back-lot gardener last season. He planted pumpkins. They grew, and they continued to grow until they ran over the neighboring back lots and climbed the porches of neighboring houses and trespassed even upon the alley and the street. Everybody within the block made free with that man's pumpkins, and yet a petition was sent to the town council asking that he be forbidden to grow things this year. He has compromised the matter by erecting a close wire fence around his premises, and the neighbors are now afraid his pumpkins will grow upwards until they slant out the afternoon sun.—From the Christian Science Monitor.

They Melt



in the Mouth

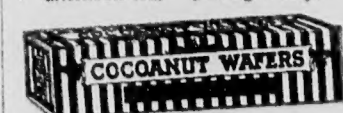
You'll get a new idea of how good soda biscuit can be, with your first bite of

Som-Mor Biscuit

Plain or Salted. In Packages only

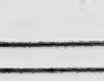
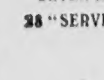
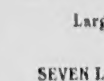
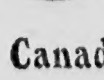
Try our COCOANUT WAFERS

They are dainty and delicious for afternoon tea. Packages only.



North-West Biscuit Co., Limited EDMONTON - ALTA.

W. N. U. 1156



Millions of colds start with wet feet, which could and should be prevented by wearing rubbers, rubber farm shoes or high rubber boots.

Through the slop and slush of Spring you can work better, be more comfortable, and enjoy better health, if your feet are protected by rubber footwear bearing one of these famous Trade Marks:

"JACQUES CARTIER" - "GRANBY"
"MERCHANTS" - "DAISY"
"MAPLE LEAF" - "DOMINION"

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co. LIMITED

Largest Manufacturers of Rubber Goods in the British Empire

EXECUTIVE OFFICES - MONTREAL, P.Q.

SEVEN LARGE, UP-TO-DATE MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN CANADA

28 "SERVICE" BRANCHES AND WAREHOUSES THROUGHOUT CANADA

MADE IN CANADA

A Morning On the Ancre

Some Thrilling Incidents Connected With the Big Drive

The battle of Boom Ravine deserves to be told more fully than the official reports give it. In difficulty, in grim human courage, in all its drama of fog and darkness and shell fire, and death, it seems to me to hold most of what this war means to individual men—all that can be asked of them in such hours.

The thaw had just set in, and the ground was sappy, which was bad luck. In spite of the thaw, it was horribly damply cold, but the men had been given a good meal before forming up for the attack, and officers brought up the rum ration in bottles, so that the men could attack with some warmth in them.

In the utter darkness of early morning, unable to make any glimmer of light lest the enemy should see, the brigades tried to get into line.

A great fire of high explosives burst over our assembly lines. The darkness was lit up by the red flashes of these bursting shells. Men fell, wounded and dead. One battalion was specially tried and their brigadier wondered whether they would have the spirit to get up and attack when the hour arrived. But when the moment came they rose and went forward, and fought through the last goal—splendid and wonderful!

They were the first to get to Grandcourt trench, which lay between them and Boom Ravine. The wire was not cut, and there was a hammering of machine guns and the swish of machine gun bullets.

This battalion had already lost all the officers, who had gone forward gallantly, leading their men and meeting the bullets first. A sergeant major took command, shouted to his men to keep steady, and found a gap through the wire. They found their way through, passed Grandcourt trench, and, with other men, dropped into Boom Ravine.

This place is a deep gully, almost parallel with Grandcourt trench, and with South Miraumont trench beyond. Before war came—even last summer, indeed—it was like a Devonshire lane, with steep sloping banks, thirty to forty feet high, and trees growing on either side with overhanging roots. It was not like a Devonshire lane when our men scrambled and fell down its banks. It was a ravine of death. Our shell fire had smashed down all the trees, and their tall trunks lay at the bottom of the gully and their branches were flung about.

The banks had been opened up by shell craters and several of the German dugouts built into the sides of them were upheaved or choked. Dead bodies or human fragments lay among the branches and broken woodwork. A shell of ours had entered one dugout and blown six dead men out of its doorway. They sprawled there at the entrance. Inside were six other dead.

From dugouts not blown up or choked came groups of German soldiers, pallid and nerve broken, who gave themselves up quickly enough.

But the battle was not over yet. It had only just begun. While Boom Ravine was being cleared of its living inhabitants by the first wave of English soldiers (they were men of London and the southern counties), other waves were coming up; or, rather, not waves, but odd groups of men, dodging over the shell craters, and hunting as they went for German snipers, who lay in their holes firing until they were pinned by bayonet points.

Some of them pretend to be dead when our men came near. One of them lay still, with his face in the moist earth. "See that man is properly dead," said an officer, and a soldier with him picked the man. He sprang up with a scream and ran hard away—to our lines.

Six prisoners came trudging back from the ravine with a slightly wounded man as an escort. On the way back they found themselves very lonely with him, and passed some rifles lying in their way. They seized the rifles and became firing men again until a little Welsh officer met them and killed every one of them with a revolver.—Phillip Gibbs in the London Chronicle.

Ship Losses in Former Wars

It may be useful, as placing in better perspective the extent and nature of the danger with which trade and shipping are threatened, to cite, from a French source, the figures of losses of merchantmen in previous great struggles in which we have been engaged. In the wars arising out of the League of Augsburg, 4,000 British merchant ships were lost; 1,300 fell victims in the War of the Spanish Succession, and 2,500 in the Seven Years' War; while in the Great French War, when the enemy's efforts were specially directed to the destruction of our commerce, although 2,400 British vessels were taken or sunk, our merchant fleet was found to be more numerous at the end than in the beginning of hostilities.—The Scotsman.

"You waltz beautifully, Mr. Flub-dub. Where did you learn?"
"I practiced with a revolving door. I find that better than a chair."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

To Help Production

Boys and Girls Will do Their Part This Year

Judging by the large numbers of entries received at Manitoba Agricultural College from boys and girls who are taking up the Boys' and Girls' Club contests this year, the young folks of this province will do their full part in the way of production during 1917. Up to March 12th the number of entries registered by Mr. S. T. Newton, Superintendent of the Clubs for the province, was as follows: Manual Training (wood-working, etc.) 700; Seed Growing, 770; pig, calf, or colt raising, 800; Vegetable Gardening, 2,300; Potato Growing, 2,177; Poultry Raising, 1,960; Cookery, 850; Garment Making, 1,370; Vegetable Canning, 790; Weed Studies, 910; Buttermaking, 260; Flower Growing, 1,280; Essay Writing, 975. This is only a portion of the total entry for the year; the names are coming in right along.

The boys and girls entering these contests will not be simple signers of their names to application forms. They have laid before them, in each case, concrete undertakings of a competitive nature, and in each case, where necessary, there is a manual of practical instructions. The special bulletin on Seed Growing for instance, is a 24 page bulletin of the most practical character, the sort of bulletin, in fact, that the boy's father, as well as the boy himself will find of great value. That on Vegetable Gardening is a 32 page bulletin, full of the best sort of gardening advice; and so on through other subjects. The boys and girls who enter these contests are bound to acquire not only the knowledge which will come to them through their own practical experience, but also part of the best that the Agricultural College has to teach them.

Measuring Hay

Easy Method of Finding the Number of Cubic Feet in a Stack

Circular No. 67 of the Office of the Secretary, United States Department of Agriculture, gives a method for measuring the number of cubic feet in a round stack of hay. The fact that the method as given in the circular is stated in rather technical terms, renders it desirable to reduce the principles involved to ordinary language. This can be done as follows:

First measure the total height of the stack. The publication mentioned gives a simple method for accomplishing this. Then measure the height from the ground to the shoulder of the stack. The shoulder is the widest part of the stack; or, if the sides run up straight for a distance, it is the point where the top begins to draw in. Subtract the height of the shoulder from the total height of the stack, to obtain the height of the top of the stack above the shoulder. Multiply the circumference of the stack at the ground by half the height above the shoulder; add the two products together, and multiply the sum by one-twelfth of the circumference at the shoulder. The result will be the number of cubic feet in the stack.

Sugar Abstinence Advocated

Food Expert Tells of the Harmful Effect of too Much Sweet Food

The war promises another blessing in disguise—according to food authorities. The rise in the price of sugar, along with the restrictions that have been in full force for months in Great Britain regulating its sale, have brought forth some protests, but mainly apologists for the advantages that will follow the war if a restricted consumption is maintained.

Eustice Miles, one of the foremost food experts in London, England, gives it as his opinion that indirectly an excess in its use results in the deterioration of the teeth and bones, and in a large number of other troubles, which are usually put down to some other cause.

"I am not speaking here," he adds, "of the fact that sugar may become alcohol—so that many teetotallers, who pride themselves on their 'abstinence,' but indulge in gross excess of sugar and sugary things, should really be arrested for the possession of illicit private distilleries within themselves. I am speaking of certain definite signs and symptoms which result largely from regular and continued excess of sugar and other carbohydrates."

"Up to a certain point let good sugar be taken, but let it be realized that, as sugar is taken now to excess, it is largely a stimulant and is also a cause of many all too common troubles."

"How much better it would be if people had less of the white sugar and sweets, etc., and more of the crisp foods (such as potato chips, toast, fried bread, biscuits, rusks, etc.), in so far as they really need carbohydrates."

The French cabinet has decided on a reduction in the size of the country's daily newspapers. Most of the Paris papers had already decreased the size of their publications. A further curtailment will possibly result in some appearing in the form of a single sheet.

British Women

Making Planes

Play Great Part in Manufacture of All Kinds of Aeroplanes

Women are now taking a large share in the industry which provides one of the greatest assets of the forces on land and sea, in the form of aeroplanes, war balloons, sea-planes and other aerial scouts. Not only are they to be seen in those sections of the aircraft industry where their help might have been expected in pre-war times, such as in cutting out, sewing, painting and varnishing the fabric for aeroplane wings, but they are supplementing the men in the essential engineering operations. The most important part of an aeroplane—its heart, so to speak—is the engine, the construction of which calls for the utmost accuracy. Women are now entrusted with much of this work and are undertaking the milling of the top and the grinding of the inside of the engine cylinders, and they are also engaged on machining the connecting rods, the valves, the pistons, and the holding down bolts.

These processes are often carried out to an accuracy of half-a-thousandth of an inch, that is, to one-eighth of the thickness of an average human hair, a measurement which can only be gauged by the most ingeniously constructed instruments. Women are further employed in the aceto-welding process where conscientious and intelligent work is imperative, since upon the soundness of the joints depends the safety of the machine and the life of the flying man. Such services may be best offered by those of the educated classes whose previous experience fits them for deftness of manipulation, keenness of observation, and accuracy of judgment.

A Scheme to Promote Thrift

Working Out Plans to Encourage People to Save Money

A British committee that is promoting thrift has been taking opinions as to the desirability of dispensing with all retail shop window displays—the idea being, of course, to remove all suggestions for spending money except such as come from the natural promptings of cold and hunger. Opinions of London merchants are decidedly unfavorable to the idea, and it does undoubtedly go to an unreasonable extreme.

On the other hand, in time of peace the suggestions to spend outnumber the suggestions to save a hundred to one. Any retail street offers to the eye ten thousand ways of disposing of the money in one's pocket; while if one seeks a way of keeping the money he has to hunt it up.

Recently some widely known men in New York organized a company that proposes to buy government and municipal bonds, deposit them with a trustee, and issue against them saving certificates in denominations as low as ten dollars, which, in co-operation with department stores, cigar shops drug stores and so on, will be offered for sale as nearly as possible wherever people go to spend money, so the man or woman with ten spendable dollars will have right at hand the suggestion that it may be safely and conveniently disposed of without exchanging it for merchandise.

The chief objection to the plan is that \$10 is too high a minimum unit. Probably a combination of savings banks could work out a scheme whereby savings certificates for as little as \$1 could be had in any city as conveniently, say, as a bundle of cigars or a round of drinks—and the fact that they were obtainable could be kept constantly in the public's eye. True, there would be little or no direct profit to those who issued the certificates or sold them, but the indirect profit, in the long run, might be large.—Saturday Evening Post.

The Boy Who Didn't Pass

A sad-faced little fellow sits alone in deep disgrace. There's a lump arising in his throat and tears stream down his face; He wandered from his playmates, for he doesn't want to hear

Their shouts of merry laughter since the world has lost its cheer, He has sipped the cup of sorrow; he has drained the bitter glass, And his heart is fairly breaking; he's the boy who didn't pass.

In the apple tree the robin sings a cheery little song, But he doesn't seem to hear it, showing plainly something's wrong; Comes his faithful little spaniel for a romp and bit of play, But the troubled little fellow sternly bids him go away,

And alone he sits in sorrow, with his hair a tangled mass, And his eyes are red with weeping; he's the boy who didn't pass.

Oh, you who boast a laughing son and speak of him as bright, And you who love a little girl who comes to you tonight,

With smiling eyes and dancing feet, with honors from her school, Turn to that lonely little boy who thinks he is a fool,

And take him kindly by the hand, the dullest in the class; He is the one who most needs love—the boy who didn't pass.

—Michigan Christian Advocate.

Sunshine will eventually puncture the thickest cloud.

In a German Prison

Returned Soldier Tells of Terrible Experience at Ruhleben Camp

W. E. Collins, a returned prisoner at Ruhleben, gives the following account of the condition of the British civilians interned there: "One man," he states, "whom I knew well, who has been 13 weeks in a Berlin prison, and whom I watched becoming insane, has died in a London asylum. Another man had been for seven months in a German prison, and others I often spoke with, have been in five or six different jails, in solitary confinement and, from four o'clock in the afternoon until eight o'clock the next morning, in total darkness. My own cell was three paces by two. We were given bread and water and treated like criminals. The sanitary arrangements were too awful for description. The exercise allowed amounted to 20 minutes per day in a yard 17 paces by 13.

Describing the partings between the interned men and their wives and families, Mr. Collins continued: "Eleven of us Liverpool cotton men happened to be living in Bremen at that time. We were taken in Black Marias to the railway station, given over to the military, and told that we had to obey orders or be shot. A certain lieutenant had told his men that if he had his way he would shoot the lot of us and give our wives and womenfolk over to the soldiery. On the way to Ruhleben we had nothing to eat or drink, and on arriving there we wished ourselves back in prison, for we had to lie night after night on wet straw sacks on the stone floor, under the grandstand of the race course. Those who lay close to the windows had their clothes frozen to the windows. Then we were removed to stable lofts, full of rats and mice, and to horse boxes, with four sacks to five men, bulled about all the time by brutal soldiers. It was awful to see the crippled men carried about in the camp. One day I saw a man cut his throat. Sometimes we had to line up 17 times a day in slush, rain and cold. And the awful food! We were allowed one slice of bread every 24 hours, and what we had at dinner time was not worth eating. The coffee was made from acorns. I have been back some time now, but I never feel like a released man."

Irish Chaplain Makes A Daring Capture

With Party of Dublin Fusiliers He Persuaded Germans to Surrender

The exploit of a Roman Catholic chaplain who, with eighteen enthusiastic Irishmen, brought in "450 very thankful, if somewhat dejected, Germans," was referred to by Sir Philip Sassoon in a recent speech at Folkestone. A reliable correspondent states that the hero of the incident, home on furlough, has just been welcomed by the parishioners of a mining hamlet in Lancashire.

It is stated that a party of the Dublin Fusiliers, accompanied by the padre, when returning from a reconnaissance expedition, were assailed by rifle fire from a wood where it was known the enemy were entrenched. They immediately sought the refuge of shell holes, and from there fired a round of shots at the wood. Evidently the fire proved effective, for three Germans emerged from the wood with their hands held up in token of surrender.

The chaplain advanced to meet the trio, and informed them that one of their number could return to the wood and give the remaining Germans the assurance that their lives would be spared if they surrendered. The German who had been deputized to give the message to his compatriots promptly left, but as he failed to return after a reasonable interval, the "Dubs" tried the effect of another volley. Then two more Germans came out, and a repetition of the fire brought out another trio.

Encouraged by these repeated evidences of the spirit of surrender, the chaplain decided to enter the wood and see the officer in charge of the enemy. He did so, and the result of his enterprise was that 450 Germans offered to surrender.

They emerged from the thicket, but when confronted with only 18 Fusiliers—and not an entire battalion, as they probably surmised—a number of them sought to return to the wood, with the obvious intention of renewing the combat. The "Dubs," however, sent a bullet or two in the direction of the retreating soldiers and soon dispelled all notions of retaliation.

It is stated that one of the German officers approached the chaplain and asked that he might be spared the horrors of torture. At the same time he significantly pointed to a bundle of banknotes which he held in his extended hand. The retort, apt though it was—"We are British soldiers, sir, and not thieves"—was capped by a stalwart Fusilier standing near, who doubtless chagrined to see so much money unsecured by lock and key, interjected: "Give that to me, me son, and O'll take care of you and yer receipts."

It is also stated that a second German officer handed to the chaplain an Iron Cross of the 2nd class.

A man seldom gets so full of emotion that he has no room for dinner.

Sub. Campaign In Its True Light

Lord Robert Cecil Answers the German Chancellor

Lord Robert Cecil, the British Blockade Minister, made reply to the utterances of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor, in a statement to the Associated Press.

"The German Chancellor claims that Germany in the past renounced the unrestricted use of her submarine weapon in the expectation that Great Britain could be made to observe in her blockade policy the laws of humanity and international agreements," said Lord Robert. "It is difficult to say whether this statement is the more remarkable for its hypocrisy or for its falseness. It would hardly seem that Germany is in a position to speak of humanity or international agreements, since she began this war by deliberately violating the international agreement guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium and has continued it by violating all the dictates of humanity."

"Has the Chancellor forgotten that the German forces have been guilty of excesses in Belgium, unparalleled in history, culminating in the attempted enslavement of a dauntless people, of poisoning wells, of bombarding open towns, torpedoing hospital ships and sinking other vessels with total disregard for the safety of non-combatants on board, with the result that many hundreds of innocent victims, including both women and children, have lost their lives?"

"The latest manifestation of this policy is to be seen in the devastation and deportations carried out by the Germans in their forced retreat on the western front. The Chancellor states that it is because the allies have not abandoned their blockade and have refused the so-called peace offer of Germany that unrestricted submarine warfare is now decided on. As to this I will do no more than quote what the Chancellor himself said in the Reichstag when announcing the adoption of unrestricted submarine war."

"He said that as soon as he himself, in agreement with the supreme army command, reached the conviction that ruthless U-boat warfare would bring Germany nearer to a victorious peace, then the U-boat warfare would be started. He continued:

"This moment has now arrived. Last autumn the time was not ripe, but today the moment has come when, with the greatest prospect of success, we can undertake this enterprise. We must not wait any longer. Where has there been a change? In the first place the most important fact of all is that the number of our submarines has been very considerably increased as compared with last spring, and thereby a firm basis has been created for success."

"Does not this prove conclusively that it was not any scruple or any respect for international law or neutral rights that prevented unrestricted warfare from being adopted earlier, but merely a lack of means to carry it out. I think it may be useful once again to point out that the illegal and inhuman attack on shipping by the Germans cannot be justified as a reprisal for the action of Great Britain in attempting to cut off from Germany all imports."

"The submarine campaign was clearly contemplated as far back as December, 1914, when Admiral von Tirpitz gave an indication to an American correspondent in Berlin of the projected plan. As for the plea that the allies are aiming at the annihilation of Germany and her allies and that ruthless warfare is therefore justified, it is sufficient in order to refute this to quote the following passage from the allies' reply of January 10, 1917, to President Wilson's note:

"There is no need to say that if the allies desire to liberate Europe from the brutal covetousness of Prussian militarism, the extermination and political disappearance of the German people has never, as has been pretended, formed a part of their design."

"The allusion made to Russia by the German Chancellor can hardly be treated seriously. A government of Hohenzollerns cannot pose as the champions of freedom and self-government as against autocracy. When the German people enjoy the benefits of a truly representative government, and are no longer dominated by a military autocracy, Germans may appear in that role, but not until then."

The Warfare Savages

The contrast between German and English blockade methods could have had no more striking illustration. It is well to bear in mind that the ships sunk by Germany are always unarmed merchantmen. The Kaiser's submarines keep clear of the British navy and avoid armed vessels. They are not seeking combat but ruthless destruction. It has been said in fancied extenuation of these attacks, that the use of the undersea boat is a new mode of warfare. The instrument is new, but the kind of warfare in which the Germans use it is precisely that employed by savages since the dawn of history.—New York Times.

Assisting The Farmer

An Experiment in Credit and What Came of It

An illuminating example of how a city community can increase its own prosperity by helping the surrounding agricultural population to increase theirs is to be found in the success that has attended Lethbridge, Alberta, in its scheme for advancing livestock to farmers. Lethbridge is not a large city, measured alongside of New York, Chicago, and other types of the skyscraper class, but it hopes to be some day; and it has wisely recognized that until it can get on to the plane where it will grow by its own impetus, it cannot do better than increase the wealth-producing power of its rural territory.

Recognizing, too, that the livestock industry is the foundation of all true agricultural wealth, it formulated some three years ago a scheme for helping the farmers whose trade came to Lethbridge to become livestock owners. A number of Lethbridge business men—retailers, wholesalers and professional men—guaranteed \$150 each to form a credit with a bank, paying five per cent. in cash and giving their notes for the remainder. It was not expected that the guarantors would make any direct profits; in fact, no dividends were promised, and as far as we know none have been paid.

This credit being put into the hands of trustees, applications were accepted from a number of farmers, and a number of cattle and hogs were bought. It is a noteworthy fact that seventy-five per cent. of these loans have already been repaid. This scheme, now commonly known as the "Lethbridge" scheme, was, because of its success, adopted by other Western Canadian city communities. Its success demonstrated to the farming community generally that it could be good business if more farmers could borrow on livestock purchases under lien. The United Farmers of Alberta took the matter up at their 1916 convention, and obtained from the Dominion government an amendment to Bank Act, whereby chartered banks are enabled to make such loans. Any reputable farmer may now arrange with his own banker to increase his livestock operations, and the bank manager can feel safe in lending the money.

Wine in War Time

It is stated that the French government has requisitioned for the purposes of the army a very substantial proportion of the vintage production. In France, therefore, wine has assumed a military importance, for no less than 200,000,000 gallons of wine from the country, together with 40,000,000 gallons from her Algerian colony, have been reserved for the use of the soldier. It would appear that each officer and man receives daily half a litre of wine. This allowance has been adopted since the war began, and the authorities are convinced that it has contributed to the health and efficiency of the troops through a campaign conducted under very trying conditions. The reasonable consumption of the wine of the country (vin ordinaire) is evidently regarded as beneficial rather than demoralizing.—London Lancet.

General Cadorna

When Lord Northcliffe talks about Cadorna there is a hint of a very merry luncheon at which the Italian generalissimo kept the table amused all the time. Here is the description of the cheerful general: A short, lithe, quick-moving man of sixty-five, General Cadorna is the most humorous of all the generals in the Great War. He has a glitter in his grey eyes that reminded me of those of the late Pierpont Morgan. He is a general who believes in seeing for himself. He took personal part in the direction of the final battle for Gorizia, climbing the ghastly hill of Podgora with the vigor of an Alpinist. He is a close student of war, and he has all the subtlety of the Italian. In the long story of the war he is almost the only general who devised a surprise.

The Sausage Mystery

Lord Devonport has decided that the sausage is meat. That shows a degree of confidence which generations have denied to anybody but the maker of the sausage himself. Henceforth the butcher, in face of talk about the mystery of the sausage, may refer to the authority of the Food Controller, and Sam Weller's dictum that it is "the seasoning that does it" is deposed from authority. And yet we are left wondering, if the sausage be meat, and ought else, how it is that Smithfield will sell sausages at 8d a pound when it demands 1s 4d for the meat from which they are presumably made.—Westminster Gazette.

To Fine Gossips on 'Phone Lines

The gossip in Ontario who listens to a conversation on a rural telephone line, and repeats it to the neighbors, will have to pay a fine not exceeding \$25, if detected. Operators who offend will also be punished in the same way. A bill to this effect has been introduced in the legislature by Hon. I. B. Lucas, Attorney-General.

Where the Weather is Cold

86 Below Zero Was Alaska Record Made This Year

The coldest temperatures since accurate records have been kept in Alaska have been recorded at various points in the territory during the past winter.

The record for the coldest spot in North America goes to Birches, on the Yukon, a short distance below Tanana. At this station a special spirit thermometer of the type used in arctic research registered 86 degrees below zero on January 6 of this year.

Last summer a temperature of 92 degrees above zero was recorded at Birches, making a difference of 172 degrees between the warmest and coldest days in a period of less than six months. It is difficult for persons who have not experienced temperatures colder than 50 below to realize the effect of the extreme cold.

At 80 below zero cold water thrown into the air clatters to the ground in frozen hail; iron or steel touched to the flesh will inflict a more serious burn than when heated to 200 degrees above zero; in ordinary mercury thermometers the mercury runs down into the bulb and then freezes; animals breathe in short gasps and unless they can reach shelter soon succumb, the air freezing the inner lining of their lungs; travelling is out of the question, but few are caught out in extreme cold weather, for at the first sign of the thermometer going below 50 mushers seek shelter. Temperatures from 60 to 70 below have been common.

Extreme temperatures were also noted in Anchorage, with 45 below, at Valdez, 24 below, and at Seward, terminal of the government railroad, 14 below.

Testing the Herd

How to Make Cows Sure of a Better Profit

The man familiar with cows may make a fairly close estimate of what any one in a given herd will give, possibly per day, per month or per year. Does it follow she is the "best cow"? It depends somewhat on what the owner is after; he may look for a large flow of milk, he may require plenty of cream, or, wisely, he may expect a substantial profit above the cost of feed. So your cows, as a herd, may "average" 6,000 pounds of milk and 200 pounds of fat, but is each one earning a good profit? Cow testing, checking up each individual, will answer this and many other questions. It will also help, as it has helped many dairymen, to add at least 50 per cent. to their income from the same number of cows, because they keep those that are known to be efficient. Your average may be 7,000 pounds, but in three years perhaps you can make it over 10,000 pounds, but it won't be unless each one is up to a good standard. Write the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, for milk record forms. Your letter does not need a postage stamp.

Lord Cromer and the Bible

One fact concerning Lord Cromer seems to have escaped his biographers. He was one of the most thorough students of the Bible among public men, and he knew many portions of it by heart. His long association with Egypt gave the Old Testament a special interest for him. Lord Northbrook, his cousin, whom he served as private secretary in his young days, was a deep Biblical student, and wrote, in his later years, a small book entitled "The Teaching of Jesus Christ in His Own Words," which was intended to be helpful to the natives of India. By the way, I have not seen it mentioned that even late in life Lord Cromer and his brothers called each other "Major," "Minor," and "Minimus," as they did when at school together.—Westminster Gazette.

Tell-Tale Sea Gulls

The curious fact has been noted, according to London Tit-Bits, that sea gulls are one of the most dangerous foes German submarines have to fear, and there is no known defence against these birds. When the sea gulls catch sight of even the periscope of a submarine at sea they rise from the water and circle about it screaming loudly and for as long as the periscope is visible to their sharp eyes. By this means many ships at sea have been warned in time to escape destruction by the undersized boats. For a submarine to fire on the birds would be to warn approaching ships and to excite the birds to still more shrieking.

Germany's Moral Isolation

The plain truth is that the moral isolation of Germany, in this matter of lawless and inhuman warfare at sea, is complete. Whatever the action of neutrals may be, their feeling is unanimous. And it is no sense to assert that this fact, when it penetrates to the knowledge of the German people, will not have its depressing effect. Bravado and boasting may prevail for the moment, but in the end a nation even in desperate mood must experience a sense of recoil and apprehension when it is made aware that its policy goes counter to the deeply-rooted convictions of the civilized world.—From the New York Evening Post.

The Greatest Asset Of Democracy

The greatest contribution (it says) that Great Britain has made to the war is not the number of men she has put in the field, or the munitions which have sailed the seas, or the unbroken front, solidarity, a stubborn tenacity of the nation as a whole. That is a true picture of the English which every one knows instinctively to be true. The confusion is in technique, and that is unimportant. There are nations that might run the war better, but there is not one that could be more trusted to win the war, and that, after all, is the thing that counts. To be sure of this you have only to consider what would happen to the Allies if England deserted them, and what England would do if the Allies deserted her. She would go on alone, as she has been known to do before. England denouncing herself as inefficient is yet the greatest moral asset of democracy in Europe.—New York Times.

The Scotsman's Porridge

High Price of Oatmeal Has Brought Forth a Strong Protest

In July, 1914, the price of oatmeal in Great Britain was 2s 6d per stone of fourteen pounds (50c), today it is 5s 2d (\$1.20). What was then a common foodstuff is now a luxury, and a Scotsman thus relieves his feelings on the situation by "writing to the papers." "The decadence of the race has begun. The prohibitive price of porridge will, if not amended downwards, result in a serious diminution of the brain power of the Empire. Oatmeal and theology have yielded a harvest of deep thinkers and hard workers for the world. Carlyle's radicalism was due to his oatmeal and buttermilk. Robbie Burns sang best when he did not know the taste of 'barley bree,' and went to the plow after being fed on wholesome milk and porridge. The glory of the Scottish Manse is but another name for the virtues of oatmeal. It behooves the government to recognize that the new soldiers going off to Flanders will be terribly thin unless kept up with porridge in plenty, well boiled, and well-dripped in milk. The government has committed a grave mistake in not regulating the price of oatmeal and will go out of power at the first throw of the political ballot box, for at the next election Scotland will hold the casting vote in the deliberations of parliament! We will make politics hot until we can get our porridge once more at a price that will enable the dishes to go all round the table."

Seed Garden of Canada

Big Permanent Industry for the Okanagan Valley

According to officials of the Canadian Seed Branch, the Okanagan Valley, B.C., promises to become the seed garden of Canada. Before the war most of the seeds used in Canada came from Belgium, France, and Germany. This supply has been largely cut off and the question of getting sufficient seed has been a serious matter. One of the most difficult problems has been to get sufficient sugar beet seed which before the outbreak of hostilities was nearly all shipped from Belgium and Germany.

Experiments have been made in the raising of seed in the Okanagan Valley, and this year several carloads of sugar beet seed will be produced. This, along with several other valleys with similar climate, are the most ideal in Canada for seed raising and are the equal of California points, the only places hitherto able to compete with Europe. Officials in Ottawa believe it will develop into a big permanent industry. At present prices are high, and there is no doubt that profits will be made. For instance, sugar beet is 22 cents a pound as compared with six cents before the war. Whether the Canadian growers will be able to continue to compete with the European countries after the war depends largely on the labor market.

The Limit of Music

Little Andrew is a clever little chap and possesses a very sweet voice. The other night, therefore, he was chosen to sing at a hobo concert in London and obliged them with an old favorite, "Kathleen Mavourneen," which he sang very sweetly indeed. His rendering of one line, however, "The 'orn of the hunter is 'eard on the 'ill," jarred very much on the nerves of one man, and when congratulating him afterward he mentioned that he really ought to put a few "itches" in now and then.

"Garn!" said Andy, eyeing him with pity, "don't show yer ignorance—don't yer know there ain't no H in music? It only goes up to G!"—Chicago Herald.

"Old Blank's nieces and nephews don't dare balk him in the slightest thing."

"He must have great will power."

"You bet he has! He can will \$5,000,000."

Dead Quiet

"Oh, where can rest be found?" A weary poet sighs. That's easy. Drop into a store That does not advertise.

How and When To Get Gophers

J. H. Grisdale, Director-General of Experiment Farms, Issues Timely Bulletin

At the experimental station at Scott, Saskatchewan, during the summer of 1915, it was discovered that gophers caused a loss of 11 bushels and 5 pounds per acre in the case of oats, and 18 bushels and 21 pounds in the case of barley. The records from which these losses were estimated were made between parts of the fields that were attacked and other parts in which they worked no damage.

This information appears in Bulletin No. 31, second series, of the Experimental farms, prepared by J. H. Grisdale, director-general. Experimental farms. The bulletin consists of a compilation of the most useful information available. The gopher, it is stated, is extremely fond of tender grain plants and will travel long distances to reach them. It has many natural enemies among which are coyotes, badgers, skunks, weasels, snakes, hawks and owls. Methods of control or extermination recommended are poisoning, shooting, trapping, snaring, drowning and suffocating. Of these methods poisoning is regarded as the most effective. Specific instructions are contained for preparing and distributing poisoned grain, and the precautions necessary to protect farm animals, children and others are recommended. Other methods of destruction are stated to be less effective and more expensive.

Co-operation of various agencies such as rural municipalities and farmers' unions are recommended along with the offering of prizes to the young people of the community for the destruction of these pests. Local farmers' unions have adopted the plan of setting apart a day known as "gopher day," when the whole community declares war on the gopher. This plan is recommended in this bulletin, copies of which are available on application to the publications branch, department of agriculture, at Ottawa.

Why Did the Kitchen Stair?

A Little Misunderstanding That Was Amicably Settled

Why did the kitchen stair? Because the potato was making eyes at her and wanted to mash her. The bread was for toasting her, and the lemon actually wanted to squeeze her. The meat saw it all, and ground its teeth. The milk turned very sour at this, and went off to catsup. Meanwhile the yeast was rising, but felt such a current of air that he dropped plum into the ice cream, and, to be candied, there was no raising him.

"I never was in such a pickle," said the vinegar. "It makes me hot all over," said the pepper. "I am all curled up with fright," said the parsley. "I am all a quiver," said the jelly. "Things certainly are pretty well mixed," said the mustard. "Oh! I don't know," said the black tea. "I have seen it more so" "Eggactly," said the omelet.

While the sugar looked sweetly at the butter, who was in a melting mood, and gave her a flour, which she kneaded to freshen her up a bit. "Well, you may talk as you like," said the nutmeg, "but my troubles are greater."

"Oh! cut it," said the knife. "Stick to it," said the fork. "I think you all need a good basting," said the spoon.

Then came a lot of sauce from the pan, which made the kettle so boiling mad that she fairly spluttered, and called for the sage of the kitchen, who agreed with Miss Marjoram that all this was very un-savory, and it was thyme it was stopped, or they would all rue it.

Then there was peas.

A Poor Excuse

The consumption of 2,500,000 tons of barley per annum in "the manufacture of that which has only produced national drunkenness, poverty, disease, crippled efficiency, and moral degradation" does not admit of defence at any time, and under war conditions it is altogether criminal. It is said that a great amount of valuable food for stock is obtained as a by-product of the malting of barley. Assuming this to be so, it does appear a very roundabout way of utilizing barley as a food for stock. One who has tested the point says that if the feeding units of barley are placed at 92, the feeding units of the after-malting products are 28.64, or a loss for feeding purposes of 71.64 per cent. in the co-efficients of the original barley.—The Scottish Farmer.

Do Not Explain High Prices

At a time when there is so much discussion as to the price of potatoes, figures compiled by the Bureau of Census and Statistics at Ottawa, throw some light on Canadian production.

The area planted in 1916 in potatoes was 499,000 acres, compared with 479,000 acres in 1915. The average yield per acre last year was 136.21 against 130.85 for 1915. The total yield in 1916 was 61,229,000 bushels compared with 62,605,000 in 1915. Potato exports last year were \$1,424,519 as against \$500,302 in the corresponding twelve months. There is little in the figures to explain the high prices which now obtain, especially when over two million bushels are in the country.

Boy Scout Notes

Good Health Essential to the Well-Being of Every Boy

News of the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught was received with regret by the Boy Scouts throughout Canada and Sir Percy Sherwood, the Dominion Commissioner and Mr. Gerald H. Brown, the Honorary Dominion Secretary on behalf of the Scouts forwarded the following cablegram: "Respectfully tender sincere sympathy of Canadian Boy Scouts," to which His Royal Highness replied: "All Boy Scouts grateful thanks."

Good health is essential to the well-being of every boy. This is no secret in Scouting circles. Scouts are shown how to keep themselves fit, and taught that fitness is essential to success in life. At Scout age (12 to 18) the great decisions of life and character are made. The boy must be prepared but he will not be properly prepared unless he is physically fit. At this period the body grows rapidly, the muscles harden, the voice breaks and the organs of reproduction begin to function. The few powers of manhood are coming to birth, the fires of new passions are burning in his blood. Scouting comes to the rescue and supplies him with opportunities of physical activity. Most of his Scouting activities are conducted in the open. In the summer months he goes to camp and during the winter months he goes on hikes. In addition he takes part in almost every known form of athletics. He trains in the gymnasium. He learns to box, wrestle, fence and do many other things which are a benefit to him physically.

From many foreign countries come encouraging reports of Scouting progress. From France and Italy reports show that Scouts have been ably performing public services similar to those rendered in this country. In Roumania where there are some 6,000 Scouts, the good war work done by the boys has been the subject of comment in the press. Some lost their lives on duty during the aerial raids on Bucharest. In Holland the two existing societies have been combined into one. In Uruguay the formation of a society for Catholic Boy Scouts has been reported.

Decline of Drunkenness in Great Britain

Reduction in Four Years More Than Half the Aggregate Number of Convictions

The London Times in an editorial on "the decline of drunkenness," says:

"Police returns of convictions for drunkenness in large towns in Great Britain for the last four years show a reduction of more than one-half the aggregate number of convictions, there being 158,831 in 1913 and 77,396 in 1916. The reduction has occurred almost wholly in the last three years, or during the war, the fall between 1913 and 1914 being only about 3,000, while in London there was actually a rise of 200. In the next twelve months the aggregate reduction was 300,000, and in the year just passed the reduction from 1913 increased more than 40,000."

"These remarkable facts show that there never was so great a reduction spread over so large a population in the same space of time. There is evidence that the diminution of public drunkenness is not offset by an increase of private drunkenness, for this, too, has diminished. When, however, we stop to determine the causes of the reduction, we are confronted with difficulties."

"The first and foremost is the withdrawal of men for the army. This enormous change cannot fail to affect the state of the streets. On the other hand, the withdrawal of men by enlistment has in the industrial centres been counter-balanced by the influx of munition workers. In these towns the war change would rather tend to increase drunkenness. In point of fact it did so for a time in several of them. This one fact goes to prove that whatever influence enlistment had, it cannot account for more than a part of the reduction."

"Female drunkenness has fallen as well as male, far too heavily to be explained away by any hypothesis but that fewer women have been drunk in the streets. The reduction is considerably less than the men, as it would naturally be, but is very large. Moreover, nearly all of it took place in 1915 and 1916. Between 1914 and 1915 the number of female convictions dropped but between 1915 and 1916 they fell nearly 14,000."

"The great change which took place between these two years was after the general application of restrictions by the liquor control board. They were first applied in August, 1915, and some improvement followed in the second half of the year, but 1916 was the full year of restrictions. The difference of female drunkenness between it and the previous year is, we believe, a fair measure of the effect."

At an evening party the hostess had coaxed a protesting guest to sing. After the song she went up to him smiling, "Oh, Mr. Jenkins," she said, "you must never tell me again that you can't sing—I know now."

Supplement to the Didsbury Pioneer

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23rd, 1917

Westerdale News

Mr. Glenn Webb has recently returned to his home from Montana where he has been for the last year.

Miss R. B. Wilson spent the week end visiting friends in town.

Miss Norah Bricker visited with Miss Allie Ragan on Sunday.

Mr. L. V. Swingle and wife visited his mother at R. M. Warren's on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gide Swingle were in Calgary last week.

Mr. Joe Whiteside recently sold his driving team to Mr. Parker Reed.

Miss L. Dilman left for her home in Ontario this week.

The recent storm has been quite a set back to the farmers as some were just able to get on their land when it came.

Word has been received that Cecil Ragan who enlisted in the 137th Batt. was seriously wounded in the leg which resulted in the loss of same.

Charlie Foss has finished his oat seeding.

Miss Simpson's brother of Calgary is visiting with her.

Walter Swingle got stuck in the mud Sunday with his car and had to call on his friends to help him out.

Gore Happenings

Miss Marie Ausehus left on Wednesday for a visit to Barons, Alta.

Word was received on Sunday that Crosby Archer was wounded in action in northern France.

Mr. H. E. Pearson had a horse cut so badly in a barbed wire fence that it had to be shot.

Rev. Mr. Goudie had charge of the services in the School on Sunday evening.

Mr. E. Hazelton made a trip to Elkton during the week, after seed oats.

The new pictures that the trustees purchased for the school have arrived and add greatly to the appearance of the schoolroom.

Rugby

To the onlooker Rugby school would have presented a very busy appearance on Friday afternoon when a number of ladies were packing up parcels of socks, cakes, etc., to be sent to the boys at the front from the Soldiers Comfort Fund of the district. Forty five packages were done up ready for mailing, and the donors of the cakes, etc., will surely feel more than repaid for their trouble when they think with what pleasure they will be received by the boys who are risking their lives for us who are at home in safety.

Rosebud Items

We are glad to report the weather of the past week has been beautiful and everyone is busy in the fields.

Miss Maud Lee who is going to school in Didsbury spent last Saturday and Sunday with home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Abe Meek and daughter Wilma, Mrs. Meek Sr. and C. S. Chapin attended the meeting at the Gore school last Sunday.

Mrs. Davis and Miss Whitver spent a pleasant day at the Loyd Ault home last Wednesday.

Abe Meek has rented the pasture on the south quarter of his father's old place for this year. Abe is headed for a big bunch of cattle.

Chas. Deadrick and sons are among the early birds as they have about 75 acres of grain sowed.

Mr. Burgess lost a valuable brood mare and A. J. Peron lost a good milk cow of late. Both are a great loss at the present price of live stock.

The hail last Tuesday was quite severe. Hail as large as hen's eggs, fell and as result of the storm several runaways were reported.

Arden Deadrick, Mona and Ivan Wilson were dinner guests at the Lee home last Sunday.

C. S. Chapin went out east to the J. E. Liesmer farm after seed oats last Monday.

A member of the National Trust Co. of Edmonton was in this vicinity last Thursday looking after property interests. They have taken over the old Meek farm and intend fixing the barn which is needing repairs.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Squire's Sweetheart

— BY —

KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

Hilary led up unconsciously to what the Squire had to tell him about the Souths. He had asked first for the Egertons, talking of Dolly with a slightly conscious air, as though he were a little in love with her. It irritated the Squire, who was never irritable, especially with Hilary. He had a feeling that Dolly was somehow the centre of a tragedy. At another time he would only have laughed. Hilary was incurably sentimental—always in and out of love. It never seemed to affect his happiness or his digestion.

He answered curtly, to the golden youth's amazement. Hilary said nothing, only glanced at his cousin's profile in the half-light, wondering what had put him out. He had been so invariably sweet-tempered in Hilary's experience of him.

"After all," the boy went on, "I am more concerned with Margaret. Why doesn't she write to me? I've written to her; but she has not answered me. What is happening about the Souths?"

The Squire told him. He was very glad the news was no worse to tell. He himself had implicitly accepted Mr. Langton's explanation. The Souths were lying perdu for a time—to escape old Gilbert's brutality, and give the poor woman a chance of having her health patched up. It was not so dreadful to tell.

He had not anticipated how Hilary would take the tale of Margaret's ill-treatment. He was surprised at the boy's passion. Hilary raged and almost sobbed. Only the consciousness of the groups sitting at the other tables kept his emotion under control.

"Her poor little arms," he said, "I remember now how she winced and cried out when I clasped her wrists. To think I should not have known!"

The Squire left him to his emotions. Trains will not wait for belated travellers, and he must get the 8:15. He had a terror lest something dreadful might happen in his absence. As he stood up and went in search of his waiter he was wondering what Hilary would think if he knew how the Souths had retreated into the background of his life. He remembered Langton's firm lips. A man to guard and keep the women he cared for. While he had talked to Hilary he had had a vague sense of terror of he knew not what that might be happening in his absence to his own sweetheart, his poor, pretty Dolly, who had none to guard her but he.

Hilary drove with him to the station; it was not very far. The Squire was thinking his own thoughts as they drove along the Embankment to Westminster Bridge, with the lighted clock-tower high in the sky. Hilary had apparently forgotten his evening parties. He was wondering if he should find Mr. Langton at home if he were to take the taxi on, very likely, the Squire thought, unless Langton was dining out or at his club. He had a vague passing wonder as to how Langton would receive the boy, who seemed to think that he had only to ask for Margaret's address to be given it.

But he was too much occupied with his own thoughts to heed what Hilary was saying, beyond a feeling of wonder that the youngster seemed to think he had a right.

CHAPTER X The Plover's Call

Coming out of Silverdale station, the Squire struck off into the fields—not on his way home, but the way that would take him to the New Cottage. He felt that he had to see all was right there; Dolly sitting reading by the shaded lamp, or playing the piano with fingers somewhat spoilt with housework, or occupied with the child. She had been in the family circle of evenings since the

dog's death. If he could assure himself with his own eyes that she was there and safe he could go home contentedly to bed, pushing away for a time at least that sense of menace which had followed him to London and come back with him.

He had picked up a number of papers casually from the bookstall at Victoria, just before it was closed. Lionel Egerton often grumbled at the absence of a bookstall from Silverdale station. They would make his excuse for coming if any were necessary. Perhaps none was needed. He had come and gone pretty well as he would of late.

He knocked at the door of the New Cottage. Through the little window of bottle-ended glass at the right-hand side of the porch he caught sight of a blurred blue and green which must be Mrs. Egerton's gown. She always dressed for dinner, however simple the meal was, although her husband sat down in his tweeds or flannels or whatever he chanced to be wearing.

The door opened to his knock. It was Lionel Egerton who opened it. He and Mrs. Egerton were the sole occupants of the room. No Dolly! For some reason he could not explain, his heart sank, heavy as lead. He said to himself that he had known she would not be there. He had known it all the time.

He was no good at dissimulation. He could not sit down and talk indifferently, waiting for Dolly to come in from the other part of the house. Of course she was in the house. Probably with the baby upstairs, or in the kitchen doing something or other, or in the dining-room.

He laid down the papers on the little table by Mrs. Egerton's side. It was too late to stay, he said, with that curious new uneasiness upon him. There was a book for Miss Egerton, a new volume of poems about which he had heard her express curiosity.

"Oh, Dolly," said Mrs. Egerton. "She has deserted us again and gone back to her cottage."

"She is working at some sketches of Susan for a Christmas number. Awfully jolly things, you must see them. She prefers her loneliness when she is busy," put in Lionel Egerton.

"To our society," said Mrs. Egerton with a little laugh.

"Oh, come, Louise," said Lionel Egerton rather shamefacedly. "Poor Dolly. I fear she thinks herself in the way here, with Darby and Joan. She would never be that poor little girl, but she's sensitive. I'll come over with you to the cottage, Meyrick. She'll be pleased at your remembering her; it's very kind of you."

"Please don't go, Leo," Mrs. Egerton put in hastily. "You know I don't like to be left alone at night." "Oh, I forgot, Louise has a nervous fit. Just imagine, Meyrick, she's in a funk about old Keeper. She won't look out of the staircase window as she goes up to bed lest she should see his ghost out there in the dark."

"He did not like me," said Mrs. Egerton, with a little shiver.

"Doll doesn't mind the ghosts a bit. You know about the little woman in the shawl who is always turning up there. Not many girls would care to live with such a house-mate."

It was on the Squire's lips to say that no girl should be asked to live in such loneliness. But, after all, he knew nothing. Probably there was a quiet happiness for Dolly in the Old Cottage, and he did not suppose there was really anything in the story of the little woman in the shawl. Dolly often said odd things, with a certain wry humor in the expression of her lips which told that she would have been merry if she was a little happier.

"I will leave the book," he said, taking it from the table where he had put it down.

Egerton came outside with him and they stood a while talking.

"I was unwilling for Doll to go back to the cottage," he said apologetically. "But—I thought it was best. She and I were once all in all to each other. It is very hard on the one who is left in those circumstances. I am sure I should have hated Dolly's husband—unless he'd been no end of a good fellow."

Through the gap in the privet hedge they could see the light of Dolly's lamp. After all, what reason was there to be afraid? Dolly was practically within earshot of the New Cottage. What could happen to her? The light from the open door shone out across the grass wet with dew. All the sounds and scents of a summer night were out of doors. From the coppice on the hill a night-jar talked melodiously; and a late blackbird disturbed the nests with his "Good-night now!" drawled with impish persistency. Beyond the boundary hedge of the garden were the fields, fields enlivened these days with drifts of little blue flowers—the Squire had noticed that in part the fields were rather blue than green—blue flowers and white and golden, and the deep soft grass between.

Beautiful fields they were that stretched away to the hill; park-like fields, studded with spreading oaks and thorn-trees, the grazing-ground for a few cattle, deep-breathing, velvety creatures that moved softly through the quiet night.

(To Be Continued.)

ONTARIO BABY MADE STRONG

Mrs. Jarvis says Dr. Cassell's Tablets cured her Delicate Child when nothing else could

Mrs. Jarvis, Box 266, Penetang, P. O., Ontario, writes: "It is a pleasure to tell you what Dr. Cassell's Tablets have done for my baby. When only five months old he fell ill, and though I had medical advice for him he got worse. I tried several special foods, but none of them would stay on his stomach, and he became so thin that he seemed just skin and bone. He only weighed 10 lbs., and we never thought he could live. But chancing to hear of Dr. Cassell's Tablets I got some for baby, and am thankful I did. He is a bonny boy now, quite cured, and weighs 25 lbs. at twelve months old."

A free sample of Dr. Cassell's Tablets will be sent to you on receipt of 5 cents for mailing and packing. Address: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul-st., Toronto.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the surest home remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Trouble, Sleeplessness, Anaemia, Nervous Affections, Nerve Paralysis, Palpitation, and Weakness in Children. Specially valuable for nursing mothers and during the critical periods of life. Sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout Canada. Prices: One tube, 50 cts.; six tubes for the price of five. Beware of imitations and to contain hypophosphites. The composition of Dr. Cassell's Tablets is known only to the proprietors, and no imitation can ever be the same.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England

"Is Jobbins in the hospital?" "Not that I know of. Why do you think so?" "Smith was telling me the other day that he was out in his car and ran across Jobbins."

The Princess Pats

The West Can Claim Some Distinction in This Connection

Ottawa announces that the Princess Patricia's regiment is officially declared as belonging to the Ottawa-Kingston military district. That appears to be about the coolest piece of man-stealing the department has put over yet. Hitherto Alberta battalions have been broken up to supply men to fill the slackers' gaps in units claimed by towns scattered all the way from one ocean to the other, and drafts have been taken from Edmonton to enable Ottawa and Kingston to have the credit of being represented by units overseas.

But this seems to be the first instance in which a battalion has been stolen intact and put to the credit of a district having no shadow of claim to it. It is the more notable that the battalion in question has been longer at the front than any other Canadian unit, has suffered more, and has come to be the most widely known for its exploits. Montreal supplied the colonel and western Canada the men for the original Princess Pats! Alberta contributing more men than any other province. Reinforcements have been recruited among the students at universities from McGill westward to Alberta, to which Ottawa university and Kingston may have contributed contingents but not disproportionately large ones.

On the face of it, therefore, if this regiment is to be allocated to any particular district Alberta has by all odds the rightful claim, and of all possible competitors the Ottawa-Kingston district has just about the least pretence of a claim.—From the Edmonton Bulletin.

"Brains are a common commodity." "That so?" "Yes, What I'm always looking for is a man who knows how to use his brains."

Point of View

Willis—Pleasure is all in the point of view.

Gillis—That's right. A man goes to a dance, leaves at twelve o'clock feeling fine and fresh, and calls it a good time; but a woman doesn't have a good time unless she stays until four o'clock, spends the last three hours in agony, and goes home feeling as if a steam-roller had run over her.—Life.

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**Baseball,
Tennis,
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Golf** and all

Outdoor Summer
Sports, mailed on
request.

The Hingston Smith Arms Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg

A Desperate Case

"Dear," said the fond mother, "I must punish you for disobeying my orders."

"Please ma," said the little boy, "may I go to my room first?"

"Yes," consented the parent, and she cautiously followed her first-born upstairs. There Robert was kneeling by his bed, and his mother heard him say:

"Dear Lord, if You ever wanted to help a little fellow in trouble, now's Your chance."

The whipping was indefinitely postponed.—New York Times.

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Both sides of EDDY'S Twin Beaver Washboards can be used—giving double service for the price of one. Made of INDURATED FIBREWARE (which is really pulp hardened and baked by a special process) it cannot splinter or fall apart. Won't hurt your fingers or tear your clothes. Double value for your money—almost life lasting. Don't do another washing until you get one.

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We know that the Entente navy was and is the one thing that saves us today from any possibility that Germany at present may try to do what she tried to bribe Japan and Mexico into doing. Every instinct of preservation, of national safety, demands an alliance with the Entente, if we are to be safe from such dangers, hereafter, and it is the logical course now if we are best to cope with the submarine war on our shipping and our citizens.—Boston Advertiser.

Whether the corn be of old or new growth, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, the simplest and best cure offered to the public.

Luring on to Destruction

There is one reason to believe that more than one of our lost liners have met their doom by hastening to answer the bogus S.O.S. of the submarine which lay in wait. Now the survivors of a destroyer torpedoed in the Atlantic can report that, while struggling in the water in the blackness of the night, they were brought within effective range of the submarine's guns by the enemy shouting in good French, "This way, comrades!" Could devilry go further?—Glasgow Herald.

To Use Scotland Yard System

The "finger print" system of criminal identification, as used at Scotland Yard, is to be applied to criminals in Canada. An Order-in-Council to this effect has been passed at Ottawa on the recommendation of the Commissioner of the Dominion Police. As an additional means of identification, photography is authorized.

**Economy!
Flavor!
Nutrition!**
Grape-Nuts
FOOD
FOR
Breakfast
Lunch
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Supper



W. N. U. 1156

Views of Marriage

Spinster Whose Prejudices Were of a Most Decided Kind

A Miss Graham who died while engaged in war work at Malta, and left legacies of \$500,000, held strange views on the marriage question. On the ground that her views indicated an unhealthy and unsound mind at the time when she prepared her will a relative opposed probate.

In the evidence adduced it was proved that the deceased had altered a former will under which her relative would have received a substantial legacy and some valuable property because she had "degraded herself" by entering the abhorrent state of matrimony. The deceased lady even assailed the Archbishop of York for his marriage views, and called him "filthy minded."

The point at issue was submitted to a jury, who held that strange marriage views did not prove a state of insanity, with which the judge concurred. At the same time the foreman expressed the regret that the deceased had had no experience of matrimony, when she might have revised her verdict.

Wise and experienced mothers know when their children are troubled with worms and lose no time in applying Miller's Worm Powders, the most effective vermifuge that can be used. It is absolute in clearing the system of worms and restoring those healthy conditions without which there can be no comfort for the child, or hope of robust growth. It is the most trustworthy of worm exterminators.

The Safest Course

Is there no way of stopping these cyclones? asked a traveler who was relating his experiences in the Far West.

No, replied the narrator. The best way is to go along with them.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Cure was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Cure is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials, free.

F. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
All Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Release at Hand

Young Playwright—What did you think of my climax?
Critic—It was very welcome.

Minard's Liniment Used by Physicians.

Use City Boys on Farms

Systematic Way to Increase Crops in the Dominion

The Canadian government is adopting a very systematic way to increase the crops of the Dominion. An official commission, composed of professors of different universities, has been appointed to visit the high schools and colleges and enlist boys for agricultural work during the summer months. Attention will be given to the physical ability of the boys and they will sign, with the consent of their parents, for six months' service on the farms. A record will be kept of their work and efficiency, which will be credited to them the same as if it were in the regular classes in the schools and colleges. This looks like a pretty good scheme, not only to get intelligent farm workers, but for the real advantage of the boys. It was tried in a small way last year and the result was that the boys who worked on the farms outstripped in their studies those who remained in the schools. That is the same sort of record that has been made in some manual training schools where the boys who spent half of their time at work and the other half at their studies, took nearly all the scholastic prizes in the interschool contests, while they swept the platter almost clean in the athletic fields. If there could be a scheme invented that would put the large groups of boys who idle away their time in the pool halls and on the streets out on the farms during the summer months, it would be of incalculable advantage to them and their country.—Omaha World-Herald.

Clerk—Let me show you our latest machines. We have a motor car now that can climb any hill on earth.
Chauffeur—That's nothing. The last one you sold me tried to climb a tree.

He—I should really like to see myself as others see me, don't you know.
She—You wouldn't give yourself a second glance.

Several Thousand Foresters Wanted

Ottawa Calls for Drafts to Let Men Return to Other Units

The Militia Department is calling for several thousand more recruits for the Canadian Forestry Battalions overseas. There are now ten thousand men in the Forestry Battalions in England and France, under the command of Brig-General Alexander McDougall. Some five thousand of these were supplied by Canada, and the balance was drawn from overseas troops, originally enlisted for other purposes. To allow these latter to return to their original units forestry drafts are wanted from Canada. The age limit for forestry recruits is 48 years, and men of 4 ft. 11 inches in height are accepted. Recruiting depots have been opened in all the lumbering centres of Canada.

REPLENISH YOUR BLOOD IN THE SPRING

Just now you are feeling "out of sorts"—not your usual self. Quite exhausted at times and cannot devote real energy to your work. Sleep does not rest you and you wake up feeling "all tired out." Perhaps rheumatism is flying through your muscles and joints, or may be your skin is disfigured by rashes, boils or pimples. Headaches, twinges of neuralgia, fits of nervousness, irritability of temper and a disordered stomach often increase your discomfort in the spring.

The cause—winter has left its mark on you. These troubles are signs that your blood is poor and watery, that your nerves are exhausted. You must renew and enrich your blood at once and restore tone to your tired nerves, or there may be a complete breakdown. The most powerful remedy for these spring ailments in men, women and children is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, because these pills cleanse bad blood and strengthen weak nerves.

New, rich, red blood—your greatest need in spring—is plentifully created by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and with this new, pure blood in your veins you quickly regain health and increase your strength. Then your skin becomes clear, your eyes bright, your nerves strong, and you feel better, eat better, sleep better, and are able to do your work.

Begin your spring tonic treatment today for the blood and nerves with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—the Pills that strengthen.

These Pills are sold by most dealers, but do not be persuaded to take "something just the same." If you can't get the genuine Pills from your dealer they will be sent you by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Cynic in Overalls

"I suppose," said the facetious stranger watching a workman spread a carpet from the church door to the curb, "that's the road to heaven you are fixing there?"

"No," replied the man, "this is merely a bridal path."

Ready-made Medicine.—You need no physician for ordinary ills when you have at hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchial troubles, it is invaluable, for scalds, burns, bruises sprains it is unsurpassed while for cuts, sores, ulcers and the like it is an unquestionable healer. It needs no testimonial other than the use, and that will satisfy anyone as to its effectiveness.

Democracy Against Autocracy

Autocracy has broken down in Russia. It is doomed in Germany, as the avowals of the chancellor and the secretary for foreign affairs admit, even if the throne and dynasty are saved. It cannot survive in Austria if it shall fall in Germany. This is fast showing itself, as it was from the beginning in its real character a war of popular government against imperialism. On the side of the allies it is a war that "government of the people and by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."—Philadelphia Record.

WIFE FINDS RELIEF, TOO!

Iachute Mills, P.Q.
"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Disease, and a friend told me to take GIN PILLS. After taking a few boxes I was greatly relieved, and after finishing the twelfth box the pain completely left me. My wife is now using Gin Pills and finds that she has been greatly relieved of the pain over her kidneys. I can safely recommend any one suffering from Kidney trouble to give a fair trial to GIN PILLS."

Thomas Stephenson.
All druggists sell Gin Pills at 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sample free if you write to:
NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
Toronto, Ont. 67

GinPills
FOR THE KIDNEYS

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Magic Baking Powder costs no more than the ordinary kinds. For economy, buy the one pound tins.

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG, TORONTO, MONTREAL

Just The One

The children happened to be present when mother received an applicant for the position of nurse-maid. "Why were you discharged from your last place?" asked the mother, when she had ascertained, after much ingenuity, that the applicant had not voluntarily left that place. "Well, ma'am," said the girl, very frankly, "to tell the truth, I sometimes forgot to wash the children, ma'am."

Whereupon there came from the children in chorus, "Oh, mother, please engage her!"—Harper's Magazine.

Counter Check Or Sales Books

Mr. Merchant:—

If you are not already using our Counter Check or Sales Books we would respectfully solicit your next order. Years of experience in the manufacture of this line enable us to give you a book as nearly perfect as it is possible to be made in these difficult times.

All classes and grades of paper are now from 100 to 400 per cent. higher than they were two years ago. Carbon papers, waxes for coated books, labor, in fact everything that goes into the cost of counter check or sales books are very high in price. Notwithstanding these facts, our modern and well equipped plant for this particular work enables us to still keep our prices reasonably low. Before placing your next order write us for samples and prices, or consult the proprietor of this paper. We make a specialty of Carbon Book or Coated Books, also O.K. Special Triplicate books. On these, and our regular duplicate and triplicate separate Carbon Leaf Books, we number among our customers the largest and best commercial houses from coast to coast. No order is too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

We have connections with the largest paper mill in Canada, ensuring an ample supply of the best grade paper used in counter check books. You are therefore assured of an extra grade of paper, prompt service and shipments.

Waxed Papers and Sanitary Wrappers

We also manufacture Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed; Confectionery Wrappers, Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use, Fruit Wrappers, etc.

Write for samples of our G. & B. Waxed Papers used as a Meat Wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof, and the lowest priced article on the market for this purpose.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment for Butter Wrappers

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8x11 size in 100M quantities and upwards, are very low, considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock.

Our machinery and equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

APPLEFORD COUNTER CHECK BOOK COMPANY, LTD.

Hamilton, Canada.

Offices: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

German Ability in the War

One Is Not Tempted to Envy the Germans for Their Cleverness

There has been far too much laudation of German ability in this war. When one considers the vast amount of forethought given by the Germans to the war and the mobilization for a period of forty years of the best brains of the country toward the one end of military success and then surveys the results achieved one is not tempted to envy the Germans for their cleverness, but rather to think how much better the French, the Americans, or the English would have done the job if they had given their mind to it. The Germans in international politics remind us of the dull schoolboy who, having worked out with immense industry an enormous sum in multiplication and division quite correctly to thirty places of decimals, manages at the end to produce a wildly incorrect result by pointing his decimals two or three places out.—H. Sidbotham in Atlantic Monthly.

When a man is dressed in a little brief authority he is even more conspicuous than a woman in the present style of abbreviated skirt.

Germans Buy British War Loan

Germans Buy British War Loan
Some Germans have a strange way of showing their confidence in the victory that is to settle the war in their favor. A number of Germans, well-known to people in England, knowing that they could not purchase certificates in the recent war loan, set the wheels of negotiation going through friends in neutral nations and bought largely in this way. The fact has just come to the knowledge of the London Stock Exchange and now it is a question with the broker, who innocently arranged it whether he can in any way cancel the deal.

Well-Known Farmer Gives His Evidence

SAYS DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIM OF GRAVEL

Dr. William Wood of Hadlington, Ont., is Added to Long List of Cures by the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Hadlington, Ont., (Special)—Mr. William Wood, a well-known farmer living near here, is shouting the praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills. He claims they cured him of two of the most painful and dangerous forms of kidney trouble, bladder trouble and gravel.

"Yes, I was troubled with gravel and bladder trouble," Mr. Wood said when asked about his cure. "But since I took four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills my troubles are gone. I also had heart fluttering and shortness of breath. There were flashes of lights and specks before my eyes and I was very nervous. All these troubles have gone, too, since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Others in this neighborhood have used Dodd's Kidney Pills and found that they are the greatest of all remedies for kidney troubles of any kind. Dodd's Kidney Pills are specialists. They cure sick kidneys and that is all they claim to cure. The reason they are given credit for curing rheumatism, lumbago, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease is that all of these diseases are caused by sick kidneys.

Place in the Sun

John (angrily)—Now I see through your subterfuge.

Marie—Well, that's only because there's a very bright sun.—Dartmouth Jack o' Lantern.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Using Grass to Make Paper With

Although several of the largest paper mills in England have been forced to shut down because the government stopped the importation of pulpwood, many others have managed to keep going by utilizing grass which they obtain from Scotland, the Fenlands and India.

Printing paper and notepaper is being made from grass mixed with other materials. The cheapest fibre is obtained from rags which are no longer exported. Rag cuttings are now worth \$140 a ton, which is still below the cost of wood pulp, now selling for \$150 a ton. It was \$40 a ton before the war.

Bovril
gives strength to win

On sale at all Druggists and Stores.

GASOLINE & AUTO -- ACCESSORIES --

We have installed a Bowser gasoline tank and have put in a complete stock of Goodyear tires and auto accessories. We are anxious to serve you and guarantee you good value for your money.

If you are going to buy a car buy the reliable McLAUGHLIN. All the most modern improvements combined with the powerful, easy-performing, valve-in-the-head Buick engine, make this an absolutely dependable car. Have a look at our sample.

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co.

AGENTS -O- DIDSBURY

A NEW WAY TO SAVE

THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC

Province of Alberta Savings Certificates

In denominations of Ten Dollars, One Hundred Dollars, and One Thousand Dollars.

These Certificates will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, compounded half-yearly.

Certificates are redeemable in three years, but may be cashed at any time on the demand of the holder.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. QUICK CONVERTIBILITY

For full information write or apply to

W. V. NEWSON,

Deputy Provincial Treasurer,
Edmonton.

THE COW BILL

The Live Stock Encouragement Act, which was passed at the recent session of the Alberta Legislature, commonly known as the "Cow Bill", is now in operation, and applications are being received at the Department of Agriculture for loans under this Act. The Act provides that any five or more farmers may avail themselves of its provisions by joining together for that purpose. These men may borrow up to \$500 each. The money is loaned to them for a period of five years at 6 per cent interest. The farmer receives the full \$500 and he has nothing to pay but \$30 interest once a year until the end of five years. The only expense in connection with the loan is a fee of \$1 for every \$100 borrowed. There is no further expense in connection with chattel mortgages or the registration of the same, as the Live Stock Commissioner in the Department of Agriculture holds the cattle in security for the loan by means of a government brand. A certain amount of supervision is made over the purchase of the cattle, or rather, the farmer is given whatever assistance he may require in the purchase of his cows. The money must be used exclusively in the purchase of cows or heifers, except in case a number of members of an association wish to purchase a pure-bred bull to be used by them as an association, and then 10 per cent of their money may be used for that purpose.

The purchaser of live stock under this Act must retain the progeny of cows or heifers so purchased until the note is paid, except that he can sell the steers when they are two years old and use the proceeds in connection with his farming business. None of the original cows or heifers, or cows or heifers bred from them, can be sold without the written consent of the Live Stock Commissioner. This consent, of course, will be given in case a farmer should require to sell any of them on account of their being non-breeders or for any other reason, replacing those sold with other cows or heifers. In this way the live stock loans will practically all be secured after the first crop of calves has been raised, so that there will be a comparatively small amount of risk either for the Government or for any individual member of an association.

In order to avail themselves of this loan, five farmers are asked to join together, signing joint and several notes for the money, so that in case of any man willfully neglecting his stock there will be some interested person in the shape of another member of the syndicate to notify the Live Stock Commissioner, and he, under the provisions of this Act, can take charge of the stock so neglected, and see that the other members of the syndicate as well as the Government are protected against loss.

Provision is also made in the Act for the Live Stock Commissioner to proceed against the one man who so neglects his stock and compel him to pay whatever loss there is without involving the other members of the syndicate in a law-suit, the idea being to work out, as simply as possible, a system by which men can borrow money at a low rate of interest

\$10.00 REWARD

Strayed, a black filly rising 2 years old; little white on one hind foot, few white hairs in forehead, branded J K on left hip. Above reward will be paid for return or information leading to recovery. M. H. Brown, Didsbury.

The Didsbury Pioneer

H. E. OSMOND, Prop.

Subscription: \$1.50 per year
U. S. Points: \$2.00 per year

for the purchase of live stock, and still have reasonable protection for the Treasury of the Province of Alberta, which guarantees these loans, and thus materially reduces the rate of interest.

Already a number of applications have been received from associations, and the Live Stock Commissioner is now prepared to take the matter up with any farmers who are interested in the Act. Write the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, for information, forms of application and copies of The Live Stock Encouragement Act.

Come and Hear Them

Presbyterian Church Services

Services at Westcott at 2 p.m. and at Didsbury 7.30 p.m. every Sunday.
May 27th—Major Kerby, Calgary.
June 3rd—Rev. W. F. Gold, Edmonton.

NOTICE

TOWN OF DIDSBURY, ALBERTA

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS UNDER TAX ENFORCEMENT

The Town of Didsbury will offer for sale by Public Auction, at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, Didsbury, Alberta, on Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1917, at 2 o'clock, p.m., the following lots or parcels of lands which have become forfeited to the said Town under Tax Enforcement Proceedings. This sale will be subject to prior redemption and the terms of sale will be cash.

Lots	Block	Plan	Area
11 and 12	11	1456K	1456K
19 and 20	11	1456K	1456K
E2 9	1	3880N	3880N
1 to 5 inclusive	6	3880N	3880N
21	13	110 O	110 O
1	18	110 O	110 O
All of	9	3025 S	3025 S
Southerly 25 ft. of lot 3, 8	474	1	474
All of lot 4 and north	474	1	474
erly 14 feet of lot 5, 8	474	1	474
8 and 9	9	474	474
21 and 22	10	474	474
4	11	5161	5161
16 to 28	C	4162O	4162O
1 to 14	D	4162O	4162O
1 and 2	1	1427H	1427H
1 and 16	A	263	263
1 acre pt s.e. 1/4 13-31-2-5, more particularly described in duplicate Certificate of Title as 15, A174			
All of Block B, plan No. 14, reference Book 1.			

Dated at Didsbury, Alberta, this 8th day of May, A.D. 1917.

A. BRUSSO,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Notice--Town of Didsbury

In the matter of the Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Didsbury. Take notice that the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Didsbury for the year 1917 will be submitted for confirmation to the presiding judge of the District Court of the District of Calgary, at the sitting of the said court to be held at the court room in the Town of Didsbury, on Wednesday, the 6th day of June, 1917, at the hour of 10.30 A.M.

Dated at Didsbury, Alberta, this 26th day of March, 1917.

A. BRUSSO
Secretary-Treasurer of the
Town of Didsbury.

Notice--Mountain View Municipality

Notice in the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310, in the Province of Alberta. Take notice that his Honour Judge Jennison, Judge of the District Court of Calgary, by order dated February 26th, A.D. 1917, has appointed Wednesday, the sixth day of June, 1917, at the hour of 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court Room, in the town of Didsbury, as the time and place for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310, for taxes due to the said Municipality to December 31st, 1916.

A. BRUSSO,
Secretary-Treasurer

Notice--Westerdale Municipality

Notice in the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311, in the Province of Alberta. Take notice that his Honour Judge Jennison, Judge of the

District Court of Calgary, by order dated March 29th, A.D. 1917, has appointed Wednesday, the 6th day of June, 1917, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court Room, in the town of Didsbury, as the time and place for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311, for taxes due to the said Municipality to December 31st, 1916.

A. McNAUGHTON,
Secretary-Treasurer



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M. Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, A. BRUSSO,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F. Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

S. R. WOOD, Sec. G. F. SMITH, N. G.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street.
Business Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta

Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B.
(Successor to W. A. Austin)

Solicitor for
Union Bank of Canada.
Royal Bank of Canada.
Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Town of Didsbury.

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Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street.
Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.
Physician & Surgeon

Graduate University of Manitoba. Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

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VETERINARY SURGEON
Dr. I. E. PASLEY, D.V.M.

I am prepared to answer calls day or night. Parturition work and surgery my specialties.

Phone Central DIDSBURY OR OLDS



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH- WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 80 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —1141.

**PAY When You
Graduate**
Garbutt Business College, Calgary



Overland

TRADE MARK REG.

Motor Cars

Light Four \$975

Roadster - - \$950

Country Club \$1110

f. o. b. Toronto
Subject to change without notice

Style—Comfort—Power—Economy

There are definite advantages in the Overland Light Four which make this car stand out conspicuously above other cars in its price class.

In appearance this car represents the highest perfection of modern streamline design—full sweeping lines and low hung stylish design.

It is equally pleasing in performance with an abundance of power delivered by a smooth-running motor that has been

thoroughly tested before assembly.

In comfort nothing is lacking. Generous wheelbase, large tires and long, shock-absorbing cantilever springs, all make for easy riding.

You get all these advantages in the Overland Light Four at a price that is possible only because it shares in the economies of the enormous Willys-Overland production. Call and inspect this car at our sales rooms.

WALTER LESLIE

LOCAL AGENT DIDSBURY, ALTA.



Willys-Overland Limited, Toronto, Ont.
Willys-Knight and Overland Automobiles, Commercial Cars